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eight acres of wheat, and as we had the prop-

pect of a good season, we should have sown seed; indeed, if Andrew had means to purchase seed, he would have done so. The Queen's Hotel, had not kindly made us a loan of twenty bushels of wheat, and given us credit for twenty more. I know not where they have derived such assistance. This year I am thankful to believe that we were sufficient without it to still harvest. Our aborigines cultivated the ground, they reap the wheat, thrash, winnow, grind, and to complete the climax (as few will doubt) they help to bake it. We are now employing servants on the establishment. At the commencement of this mission in 1840 we have been much inconvenienced by the want of flour for the aborigines at church, as well as for them to eat. When our stores were low we had become so destitute that we had nearly no prayer books nor money to purchase any, and I had come to the inevitable resolution of selling my extensive library. Mr. James Raymond had kindly sent me some Anglican, and thirteen Prayer Books, which arrived by the day, on a Sunday morning when we had not a single prayer book fit for use. To this kindness of ourselves, our origins are sincerely grateful. It was a great blessing to the interior. No sooner were the prayer books unpacked and distributed, than those who received them sat down highly delighted and began to read as well as there as they had never works which they had not been able to get; but as the number of books did not

equal half the number of natives, those who received none put down in the

His Excellency the Governor kindly gave us a donation of blankets which were of great service, and for which we feel truly thankful.

It has frequently been intimated that the aborigines of this country are not capable of moral and religious training, and that it is consequently altogether useless to attempt to make them acquainted with Christianity, as they are incapable of being brought under its influences. Both their own confessions on the subject and their language prove that they believe in the immortality of the soul, and of its existence in a separate state after it leaves the body. This

I think, is sufficient evidence that they are a race of human beings. St. Paul tells us that

God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon all the face of the earth; if, then, the aborigines of New Holland are human beings, they have one common origin with the most eminent philosopher, and with the most devoted Christian. To the Holy Scriptures anywhere teach, that in the economy of human redemption God has left any branch of the human family altogether out of the covenant of grace—or that he has deprived any nation of the privilege of mercy, and left them destitute of intellectual power. I think that such Scriptures are opposed to such a supposition. We are informed that Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man. That God will have *all men* to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. If Jesus Christ died for every man, and that he died to save us for every man, and for all nations, then Jesus died for them, &c. St. John informs us that he saw in Heaven a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds, and people, and tongues, standing before the Throne and the Lamb, clothed with white robes, &c. If he had not died for them, he

of New Holland in that sanctified and glorious

assembly, they could not be of all nations, &c. If there were regenerated aborigines of New Holland, in that case, they would be sufficient to guarantee our labours in endeavouring to make them acquainted with the way to Heaven. Again: Before our Lord Jesus Christ came into the world, He commanded His Apostles to go into all the world, and to preach the gospel to every creature, and to disciple all nations, which seems to imply that it is the will of our Heavenly Father, that all the disciples of Christ, and that all who are capable of becoming such, by proper instruction and the blessing of God. We have witnessed and testified that the aborigines of New Holland are susceptible of religious instruction.

We have beheld them deeply affected under

religious instruction. We have heard them weeping and wailing in a painful and dangerous state; we have known them in the distress of soul crying for pardoning mercy, and we have witnessed them in the hour of disconsolate triumphing in the arms of faith in a crucified Redeemer, and glorifying in the God of their salvation. These are evidences of what the aborigines are capable of becoming by the Divine blessing of the Christian, and we trust that they are pledges of future success. For nearly twelve years we have laboured among them, and for nearly four years we have supported this mission of our own. Still we are determined, by the help of God, to proceed, trusting that there is in our aboriginal family the nucleus of a Christian aboriginal church. Among the difficulties which we have the Christian missionary greater difficulties to encounter than those which are constantly opposing themselves to him in this land; but the promises and prayers of the Lord have been calculated to encourage him in his labour of love. I hope and believe there is more real good done by our labours than we see or may be permitted to see in this world, for the missionaries are leaving the aborigines to perish, because they have not the means of support, and others for want of heart, we feel an increasing call on the Lord to send us men, who standing nearly alone in this great work, we may be instrumental in gathering in some of

the soul of these people to the Church of Christ. We know that it is written "He that

obscrveh the winds shall not sow, and that they regardeth the clouds shall not reap;" we would therefore persevere, hoping and trusting that a brighter day will dawn upon the aborigines of this land, and that it will yet be seen that they are capable of knowing, loving, and adorning, the doctrine of God their Saviour. Let every sincere Christian acquainted with these aborigines make special prayer daily to God in their behalf, then he will hear, and answer and revive his work in this country.

**THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.**—A. B. SPARE, the cross-examination of Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, late cashier of the Bank of Australia, in opposition to the application of Mr. Macdonald for his certificate, was resumed yesterday, by Mr. Windeyere, before the Chief Commissioner. After being occupied with it for several hours the Court adjourned. Mr. Michie will re-examine Mr. Mackenzie to-morrow, and then the examination of the insolvent himself on Wednesday morning.

**MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The twenty-third anniversary meeting of the Australian Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Centenary Chapel, York-street, yesterday evening. The Chapel was well filled. The proceedings of the meeting occupied from half-past six to past ten, when a collection was made, which amounted to upwards of £300.

**THE COACON.**—During the proceedings of the City Council yesterday afternoon, the Mayor took an opportunity of calling the atten-

tion of the members present to the fact, that

its new standing regulations having been put into operation, any member who is absent from two successive meetings without first taking the precaution to obtain leave for so doing, would be subjected to a fine of ten shillings and sixpence for every day's neglect. The fine thus imposed is by no means a large one, but if some members are not a little more punctual in their attendance than they have hitherto been, it will form, in the end, a tolerable charge upon their purses.

**SUNNY DISTRICT COUNCIL.**—This body met in their Chambers, yesterday, at half-past three, when, after the Secretary had read the correspondence and minutes of last meeting, the report of the Audit Committee was approved of and received, as well as that of the

e Common Seal Committee. The Report of the  
assessors, as to the valuation of the parishes of

Alexandria and Petersham, was also received, and ordered to lie on the table, and the same assessors appointed for Petersham and the Sydney section of Concord. The Council also made arrangements for the publication of the assessment lists in the parishes of Botany and Alexandria. After the other business had been

advanced a stage, and notices of several important motions given for next meeting, the

Answer.—Yesterday, an inquest was held at Toogood's Tavern, Pitt-street, on the body of John Wenham, who had died on Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that "death had been caused by disease induced by intemperance."

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# NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various correspondents.)

## WINDSOR.

On Thursday, a meeting was held at the Council Chambers, for the purpose of taking into consideration the new regulations respecting the squatting interest. It was convened by a requisition signed by two members of the Legislative Council, three Magistrates, and several other gentlemen, including the most of the large stockholders, resident in the vicinity of Windsor.

Mr. J. A. BETTS proposed that William Cox, Esq., should be called to the chair, which proposition was seconded by J. T. BULL, Esq., and received with marks of great approbation by the meeting. Mr. Cox then addressed them, stating that he certainly felt much pleasure in responding to their call on this occasion, being thoroughly convinced of the great importance of the meeting. Had it been a less momentous nature, it was very probable that he should not have attended, being troubled with an indisposition which was severe enough to keep him at home; it was only the urgency of the present business which had induced him to attend. Although his name was not attached to the requisition, he cordially agreed with the object of it. It had been suggested that he should have convened the meeting as Warden of the district; but he thought that the plan which had been adopted, and which he had recommended, would be the better one. It was not his intention to detain them any longer than to read the requisition, after which he would be happy to receive any resolutions, and hear such remarks as the company might be inclined to offer.

The requisition having been read, W. BOWMAN, Esq., M.C., rose, and expressed the happiness he felt in having the pleasure of meeting them, for the purpose of canvassing over the merits of a proceeding which he might truly say, was likely to affect their most vital interests. He held the first resolution in his hand, and had but just received the same on his arrival now, consequently he had not had an opportunity of considering it properly, indeed he had but just glanced over it, and that glance displayed to him some objectionable parts, which unless amended, would incline him to wish the resolution placed in other hands. There were expressions contained therein, which he decidedly disapproved of. He considered that any offensive words should be struck out of it. It might be worded in a strong manner, and yet not in any way offensive. The first objection he had to make, was to the substance, that, "they express their feelings of regret and strong reprobation." He certainly conceived the word reprobation to be too strong. It became them to be cautious in speaking of Government, not to use needlessly offensive words, and indeed great caution should be exercised by them throughout. They should weigh the subject well, and first satisfy themselves, that the grievances they wished to complain of were real, and not imaginary, and such as they could prove without any fear of their being confuted, and having shown, should be able to point out a remedy. The word "unconstitutional" he next objected to, contained in a sentence, which stigmatized the proceedings as "unconstitutional, oppressive, and fraught with immediate destruction to the best interests of the colonists;" he also objected to the words "immediate destruction," exclaiming at great length on the subject, and proposing a modification of the resolution, he conceiving that the Executive were only doing what they had a right to do, therefore this proceeding could not be called constitutional. As for the policy of the proceeding, it was well known that revenues must be raised, but it was not as yet stated how this revenue was to be appropriated. If it was to be appropriated for the good of the colony, he did not see that they had so much reason to grumble. Another consideration was, whether they would be able to pay it; and if so, of course it was necessary that the burden should be equitably applied, that is to be made to bear equally. He certainly thought that the regulations proposed, unless modified, would be very oppressive; but with proper alteration might have a good tendency. He then proposed the resolution, having first amended the same, which was "That this meeting viewing with no small degree of alarm the evils likely to accrue to the colony, should the regulations respecting the occupation of Crown lands under squatting licenses, published in the Government Gazette of 2nd April, 1844, be enforced, express their feelings of regret and strong disapprobation of a measure emanating from the Executive Government, so oppressive, and fraught with immediate injury to the best interests of the colonists, and calculated to interfere materially with the future prosperity of the colony."

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON seconded the resolution, with the principle of which he fully concurred, and also expressed his approval of the amendments made by the proposer.

Mr. J. A. BETTS rose to propose the second resolution, with the substance of which he most cordially agreed. It was, "That this meeting remonstrates against the present uncertain system of granting licenses, the period of holding such being so limited, and the right of occupancy of the land, depending upon the opinion of the Executive Government, who assume an uncontrollable right to impose such terms as they think proper. And this meeting considers, that in future, for the safety and welfare of the colonists, a fixed tenure should be granted to the occupier, and that the charge for licenses should be so modified as to equalize the burdens on all classes." He (Mr. Betts), really thought that they must be all convinced of the necessity of their having what was called a fixity of tenure; at present, under the existing state of the squatting licenses, what encouragement was there for a person to make the slightest improvements on his station? No person would think of incurring any such expense, when it was a well known fact, that on the expiration of the license, he was liable to be ousted either by the malice of his neighbours, or the Commissioners. With respect to the latter part of the resolution, recommending the equalization of burdens on all classes, it was certain that no person could dispute the correctness of such a principle being

acted upon. The only question could be, as to the impolicy of this proceeding at the present time, and to prove that this was impolitic in the highest degree, he considered needed no argument. In the present depressed state of the colony it was the height of impolicy. He considered we were going down hill fast enough, and this would have a tendency to make us go all the faster. If it was an additional burden, which nobody could dispute, it was like putting more on a person already so oppressed, he did not know which way to turn. He would again allude to the necessity of their having some description of fixity of tenure, to defend them in a measure from the arbitrary power of the Commissioners. It was well known to many present the power they possessed, and the arbitrary way in which it was often used; many of them indeed were young inexperienced men, totally unfit for the situations they were entrusted with. He alluded to the case of Jones and Hunter, of Bathurst, when he was interrupted by the Chairman, who conceived that he was diverging from the subject under discussion, and also recommended that no names should be mentioned. Mr. Betts considered that he was not deviating from the subject, inasmuch as the resolution he had just read, had reference merely to the present system, although the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the merits of the proposed regulations; and as to his reference to names, he did not see that any harm could arise therefrom, as the case had been decided in a public court of justice, and was of course known to every body. He concluded by stating, that his mind was not fully made up on the subject, he considered it was a debatable matter, but he was at any rate satisfied, that some further modification was necessary.

Mr. JOSEPH COPE seconded the resolution, but at the same time remarked, that he considered the system of a fixity of tenure liable to objection.

Dr. STEWART rose to propose the third resolution, which he did not for a moment conceive any person could object to. He would not trouble them with many words, but would state that he considered it must be allowed to be altogether proper, and in place. The first resolution disapproved of the proposed regulations; the second remonstrated against the present system; and in the third, which he held in his hand, requested that a remedy be adopted. He would therefore now propose, "That this meeting, considering that all classes of the community are upheld by, and depending upon the pastoral interests of the colony, appeal to the inhabitants of the district to come forward and join with their fellow-colonists, in petitioning the Queen, the two Houses of Parliament, His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, with a request to the latter body to adopt such measures as they may consider fit to remove this additional burden on the colony."

Mr. G. M. PITT seconded the resolution, and submitted an account of the profits and losses attached to a cattle station consisting of 500 head of cattle, by which it would appear that, however economical the grazier might go to work, he would at the present unprecedented low prices, be at a loss of £12 per annum. From this he drew an inference, that the large graziers must be at a still greater loss than the small ones; and expressed his conviction, that if any increase of burdens was thrown upon their shoulders, they must soon be ruined. Another objection he had to the proposed system was, that if a grazier had only ten or a dozen head over 500, he would be liable to as great a burden as one who had double the number, having, for ever so few above the number, to pay for the extra license. He, in conclusion, expressed his wish that every person who felt interested in the welfare of the colony, would come forward and show their feelings of opinion on this most arbitrary encroachment.

Mr. EDWARD POWELL, who throughout the proceedings had been on the side of the question, having by signs dissented from every resolution that was passed, in which useful occupation he was not been fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of a single individual present, being observed to be rather excited, as if he had a wish to unbuckle his mind, was considerably asked by Mr. Cox, whether he wished to make any remarks?—upon which he came forward and stated: It was a fact well known, that the colony was overloaded with placemen; he would say they ought rather to be called vampires, as they were sucking its vitals. The Legislative Council had, in a very praiseworthy manner, cut them down considerably; but still there were too many by half. Upon its being objected, that his remarks were out of place, he commenced by attacking the graziers, stating that he considered the proposed resolutions just enough; hitherto the graziers had been keeping down the agriculturalists; and whilst that was the case there was no outcry raised; but now that the Executive was wisely taking the burden off the shoulders of the agriculturalists to put it on theirs, they began to squeal.

Mr. J. T. BULL, previous to proposing the fourth resolution, would remark, that he conceived they must all be satisfied, from Mr. Pitt's statement, that it was not possible for the grazier to realize a profit from small stations; indeed generally speaking the case was worse than he had represented. He would also mention, respecting the stations of the stockholders who reside in this district; generally speaking they were agriculturalists also, and in a great measure supported their stations from the produce of their farms, in the hope that some time or other the price of stock might be such as to enable them to realise a profit from them. He would now propose the fourth resolution, which was, "That a Committee of twelve gentlemen (whom he named) be appointed to carry out the general objects of this meeting, with power to add to their number; and that they be requested to place themselves in communication immediately with the Committee and Secretary of the Pastoral Association, in Sydney, the Committee ensuring them of a hearty co-operation in their endeavours to remove so great an evil as now complained of, and attempted to damp the best energies of the colonists."

Mr. LARSEN WHITE seconded this resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD complained, that his name had been inserted in the resolution without his permission; at the same time he would remark, he would with pleasure co-operate with them in any measures which he might consider calculated equitably to benefit the squatting interest. In his opinion, the present system required attention, and he was not satisfied that the one proposed would answer well without modification. He would always contend, that it was very unjust for the large grazier to have no more to pay than the small one; they should not be taxed all alike, but each made to bear an equitable proportion of the burden. If he was possessed of 5000 head of cattle, was it reasonable that no more should be paid by him than by the settler who had only 500? Another consideration, respecting which he should wish to be enlightened was, what it is to become of the revenue which would be raised by the proposed regulations?—How is it to be appropriated? Was it to be applied to the purposes of immigration?—if so, the less objection there could be to it; for it was well known we could not progress without immigration. Was it to be applied to that purpose, he, for one, would be very glad to contribute his share; for he considered he might just as well give it to government, by which he might perhaps be benefitted, as to pay extra wages to servants, from whom he would receive no extra benefit; on the contrary, it was notorious, that the higher wages you pay servants the worse they become; he himself had experienced that to be the case; and it was certain that unless immigration was carried on, you must pay to your servants an increased rate of wages, which was much better employed in promoting immigration. With respect to a fixity of tenure, he stated, he remembered well there was once a great outcry against it; and he alluded to its arising from the circumstance, that it was considered it encouraged cattle stealers. In conclusion, he remarked, that the Governor's object might be a wish to co-operate with the British Ministers, in the encouragement of emigration, and if so, they might as well support him; as, if they did not, they would have to pay to their own servants, that money which might be employed in bettering the condition of the colony. He finally expressed his willingness, to co-operate in any step, which he might be convinced would have a beneficial tendency.

Dr. STEWART considered, that it was very doubtful whether the revenue to be derived from the extra licenses would be devoted to the purposes of immigration. He was given to understand, that the present surplus was added to the general revenue of the colony; if such was the case, the most reasonable conclusion they could arrive at, would be, a supposition that any increased revenue which might be obtained from the same source, would share the same fate. He then alluded to the principle of direct taxation, which he strongly objected to, recommending indirect taxation, as being equally productive and far less obnoxious.

Mr. W. BOWMAN said, that as it appeared his name had been placed on the list as one of the Committee, he would trouble them by making a few remarks. He considered with Mr. Fitzgerald, that it was but reasonable they should contribute towards defraying the expenses of immigration, yet he would have great pleasure in co-operating with the Committee, in recommending a modification of the system. In its present state it was decidedly objectionable, still he considered it was monstrous, that a grazier who had 1200 or 1500 head, should pay no more than one who had but half that number. He conceived it must be a well-known fact, that 500 head of cattle would not support an establishment; and in conclusion, remarked, that if it was the intention of the Government, the surplus should be expended on immigration, it certainly would be a far greater inducement for them to submit to the impost than if it was to be devoted to any other purpose.

Mr. ORRILL strongly objected to the raising money to be sent out of the country for the support of emigration. He considered plenty had gone out already, to which the present harassed state of the colony might in a great measure be attributed. If the British Government wanted to send their paupers here, let them pay for them, and make them refund the expense out of the wages they may earn on their arrival. The idea of the colonists finding money for the purposes of emigration, ought not for one moment to be entertained. The colony had need be a mine of wealth to support it.

Mr. BETTS proposed, and Dr. STEWART seconded the fifth resolution, proposing the appointment of Mr. Joseph Cope as Secretary to the Committee, which was put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. COPE then retired from the Chair, which was taken by Mr. FITZGERALD, who a vote of thanks was returned to him for his able and efficient conduct as Chairman on this occasion, which met with a suitable reply on his part, and closed the business of the meeting.

ILLAWARRA.

April 26.—Bulli Mountain Road.—Immediately after the business of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, as reported in our last communication of the 19th instant, was concluded, the same number, about thirty, of the leading gentlemen of the district being assembled, as had composed the preceding one, and now continuing to form the renewed meeting.

It was proposed by Dr. J. OSBORNE, R.N. J.F., and seconded by Captain WESTMACOTT, "that the Bulli Mountain Road be next brought before the consideration of the meeting" which was carried unanimously.

EDWARD F. WOOD, Esq. of Goudarria, in the chair.

Captain WESTMACOTT, in introducing the subject now proposed to the meeting, stated, that he had discovered this new line of road over the mountain more than a month since, but had abstained bringing it before the notice of the public, till he had made further examination of it, and had satisfied himself as to its practicability. During that time he had, however, done so, and found that this newly discovered road he had from the first entertained respecting it—and so convinced was he now of its merits, that he would, with

the assistance of thirty men, undertake to complete all that was required to make it a good and valuable road, for the trifling outlay of £200, or even a less sum. He had carefully surveyed the whole of the Bulli mountain range, taking every level; he had also taken a sketch of the mountain, and the map he had drawn out, he had now brought with him, by which he would be happy to explain more clearly to the meeting the course the road would take.

Dr. JOHN OSBORNE had gone down a short time back to Bulli, for the purpose of examining the road, and was fully persuaded of its superiority to any other—and with respect to the professional skill that had been displayed by Captain Westmacott in the surveying of it; he had been told by Mr. Burke, the late Government Surveyor for the district, that he had the same work been entrusted to a professional surveyor, the charge would not have been less than £30, all of which Captain Westmacott had done for nothing. The road certainly would be out of the district of Illawarra, being in the county of Cumberland, but surely not the least deserving of the co-operation of the settlers of the Illawarra at that account. The inhabitants of Campbelltown, though not actually opposed to it, still could scarcely be expected to contribute to its completion—Government had done some part, and the settlers of the Illawarra, he thought, would be left now to finish it.

Mr. CLARKE, the Corporation Surveyor, corroborated the statements of Doctor Osborne; he considered the Bulli pass by far the best road yet discovered, as a direct line leading from the capital into the Illawarra.

Captain WESTMACOTT wished a committee to be formed of gentlemen of that meeting, to examine and decide upon the road, and, in reply to a remark that had fallen from one of the gentlemen then present, suggesting "a further survey might perhaps be requisite, before entering into the expense of its formation"—observed, that he had himself been practically engaged for many years, in land surveying, and that, in the late of France, under the command of Sir Harry Cole, he had assisted in surveying nearly the whole of the Island of the Mauritius.

A Committee of seven gentlemen was then formed, but as we have been disappointed, through the absence in Sydney of some of the gentlemen composing it, in not receiving the report, we must only, for the want of this document, defer the matter till the next meeting, which will take place on the 7th May.

The anticipated honour of a Vice-regal visit from His Excellency the Governor to the district of the Illawarra, is, we are sorry to hear, rather uncertain. This is to be regretted, as we question, whether, in the whole colony of New South Wales, there would be manifested a feeling of more cordial welcome to his Majesty's representative than in the loyal province of the Illawarra; and as, from their purely agricultural pursuits, unconnected as they are, further than what a mutual sympathy would suggest, for the general welfare of the whole colony—with the antagonistic movement of the day, to the regulations lately promulgated by the head of the Executive Government respecting the debasing licenses—the settlers of the Illawarra are not called upon to participate in those ebullitions of feeling.

The want of rain here is being severely felt—the stubble maize that promised so well some time back, is, in consequence of the long continued drought, likely to be a complete failure; ploughing operations from the same cause are also at a stand. A herd of about fifty head of cattle, purchased lately by a gentleman of Wollongong from the old stock at Jervis Bay of Messrs. Hughes and Dimmock, were brought into the market to-day, but their condition being very indifferent, only 11 out of the lot A, and these the picked ones, were disposed of at prices averaging 35s. per head. A subsequent sale of 16 head, from the Five Island run, belonging to another party, was effected; and, although these were fat, and in good condition, yet, from the character of the run, the cattle departing upon it being generally considered too wild, they were really—four bullocks, 19s. per head, and the cows, £1 each.

R. W. C.

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### BROCK, THE YARMOUTH BEACH-MAN.

(Abridged from the Sporting Magazine.)

AMONGST the sons of labour there are none more deserving of their hard earnings than that class of persons denominated Beachmen, on the shores of this kingdom. These men are bred to the sea from their infancy, are employed in the summer months very frequently as regular sailors or fishermen, and, during the autumn, winter, and spring, when gales are most frequent on our coast, in going off in boats to vessels in distress, in all weathers, to the imminent risk of their lives. In our sea-ports these persons are usually divided into companies to one of which, known by the name of Layton's, whose "look-out" is close to Yarmouth Jetty, Brock belongs, and, in pursuit of his calling, the following event is recorded:—

About 1 p.m., on the 6th of October, 1835, a vessel was observed at sea from this station, with a signal flying for pilot, bearing East distant about two miles; when instantly the yawl *Invincible*, eighteen tons burden, belonging to Layton's gang, with ten men and a London Branch Pilot, under weigh, steering for the object of their enterprise. "I was as near as possible being left on shore," said Brock, "for at the time the boat was getting down to the breakers, I was looking at Manby's apparatus for saving the lives of persons on a wreck, then practising, and but for the 'singing out' of my messmates, which caught my ear, I should have been too late; but I reached in time to jump in with wet feet." About 4 o'clock they came up with the vessel, a Spanish brig, bound from Hamburg to Cadiz, leaky, and both pumps at work. Three of the crew of the yawl were chosen to assist in pumping and piloting her into Yarmouth harbour, and the remainder were then sent away; the weather looking equally, and now again the reader shall have Brock's own words.

"There was little better than a pint of liquor in the boat, which the Spaniards had given us, and the bottle had passed once round, each man taking a mouthful, and about half of it was thus consumed; most of us had got a bit of bread or biscuit in his hand, making a sort of light meal, and into the bargain, I had hold of the main-sheet. We had passed the buoy of the Newarp Floating Light a few minutes, and the light was about two miles astern; we had talked of our job (i.e. of our earnings) and had just calculated that by ten o'clock we should be at Yarmouth." Without the slightest notice of its approach, a terrific squall from the northward took the yawl's sails flat aback, and the ballast which they had trimmed to windward, being thus suddenly changed to leeward, was upset in an instant. Her crew were nine in number. "Twas terrible," observed Brock, "to listen to the cries of the poor fellows, some of whom could swim, and others who could not. Mixed with the hissing of the water, and the howlings of the storm, I heard shrieks for mercy, and some that had no meaning but that arose from fear. I struck out to get clear of the crowd, for most of the men had sunk; and, on turning round, I saw the boat still kept from going down by the wind having got under the sails. I then swam back to her, and assisted an old man to get hold of one of her spars. The boat's side was about three feet under water, and for a few minutes I stood upon her, but I found she was gradually settling down, and when up to my chest, I again left her and swam away; and now, for the first time, began to think of my own awful condition. My companions were all, I supposed, drowned. How long it was up to this period from the boat's capsizing I cannot exactly say—in such cases there is no time—but now I reflected that it was half-past six p.m. just before the accident occurred; that the nearest land at the time was six miles distant; that it was dead low water, and the flood tide setting off the shore, making to the southward; therefore, should I ever reach the land, it would take me at least fifteen miles setting up with the flood, before the ebb would assist me."

At this moment a rush horse-collar covered with old netting (which had been used as one of the boat's tenders), floated close to him, which he laid hold of, and getting his knife out, he stripped it of the netting, and, by putting his left arm through it, was supported till he had cut the waistband of his petticoat trousers, which then fell off; his striped frock, waistcoat, and neckcloth, were also simultaneously got rid of, but he dared not try to free himself of his oiled trousers, drawers, or shirt, fearing that his legs might become entangled in the attempt, he, therefore, returned his knife into the pocket of his trousers, and put the collar over his head, which, although it assisted in keeping him afloat, retarded his swimming; and, after a few moments' thinking what was to be done, he determined to abandon it. He now, to his great surprise, perceived one of his messmates swimming ahead of him, but he did not hail him. The roaring of the hurricane was past; the cries of drowning men were no longer heard; and the moonbeams were casting their silvery light over the smooth surface of the deep, calm and silent as the grave, over which he floated, and into which he saw this last of his companions descend without a struggle or a cry, as he approached within twenty yards of him. Yes, he beheld the last of a brave crew die beside him; and now he was alone in the cold, silent loneliness of the night, more awful than the strife of the elements which had preceded. Perhaps at this time something might warm him, he too, would soon be mingled with the dead. But it such thoughts did intrude, they were but for a moment; and again his mental energies joined with his lion heart and bodily prowess, cast away all fear, and he reckoned the remotest possible chances of deliverance. Up to this time Winterton Light had served, instead of a land-mark, to direct his course, but the tide had now carried him out of sight of it; and in its stead, "a bright star stood over where" his hopes of safety rested. With his eyes steadily fixed upon it, he continued swimming on, calculating time when the tide would turn. But his trials were not yet over. As if to prove the power of human fortitude, the sky became suddenly overclouded, and "darkness was upon the face of the deep." He no longer knew his course, and he confessed for a moment that he was afraid; yet he felt that "for is but the betraying of the succours which reason offereth," and that which roused him to further exertion would have healed the fate of almost any other human being—a sudden, short, crackling peal of thunder burst in stunning loudness just over his head, and the forked and flashing lightning at brief intervals threw its vivid fires around him. This, too, passed away, and left the waves once more calm and untroubled. The moon, nearly full, again threw a more brilliant light upon the bosom of the sea, which the storm had gone over without waking from its slumbers. His next effort was to free himself from his heavy laced boots, which greatly incumbered him, and in which he succeeded by the aid of his knife. He now saw Lowestoft High Light-house, and could occasionally discern the tops of the cliffs beyond Gorleston, on the Suffolk coast.

The swell of the sea drove him over the Cross Sand Bridge, and he then got sight of a buoy, which, although it told him his exact position, as he says, "took him rather a-back" as he had hoped he was nearer the shore. It proved to be the chequered buoy of St. Nicholas Gatt, off Yarmouth, and opposite his own door, but distant from the land four miles.

And now again he held counsel with himself, and the energies of his mind seemed almost superhuman: he had been five hours in the water, and here was something to hold on by; he could even have got upon the buoy, and some vessel might come near to pick him up; and the question was, could he hold out four miles? But, as he says, "I knew the night air would soon finish me, and had I stayed but a few minutes upon it, and then altered my mind, how did I know that my limbs would again resume their office?" He found the tide was broken, it did not run so strong, so he abandoned the buoy, and stood for the land, towards which, with the wind from the eastward, he found

he was now fast approaching. The last trial of his fortitude was now at hand, for which he was totally unprepared, and which he considers (sailors being not a little superstitious) the most difficult of any he had to combat. Soon after he left the buoy, he heard just above his head a sort of whizzing sound, which his imagination conjured into the prelude to the "rushing of a mighty wind," and close to his ear there followed a smart splash in the water, and a sudden shriek that went through him. The fact was, a large gull, mistaking him for a corpse, had made a dash at him, and its loud discordant scream in a moment brought a countless number of these formidable birds together—all prepared to contest for and share the spoil. These large and powerful fowls had now to scare from their intended prey, and by shouting and splashing with his hands and feet, in a few minutes they vanished from sight and hearing.

He now caught sight of a vessel at anchor, but a great way off, and to get within hail of her he must swim over Corton Sands, the breakers at this time showing their angry white crests. As he approached, the wind suddenly changed, the consequence of which was, that the swell of the sea met him. And now again for his own description, "I got a great deal of water down my throat, which greatly weakened me, and I felt certain that, should this continue, it would soon be all over, and I prayed that the wind might change, and that God would take away my senses, before I felt what it was to do to me. I less than what I am telling you, I had driven over the sands into smooth water, the wind and swell came again from the eastward, and my strength returned to me as fresh as in the beginning."

He now felt assured that he could reach the shore, but he considered it would be better to get within hail of the brig, some distance to the southward of him, and the most difficult task of the two, as the ebb tide was now running, which, although it carried him towards the land, set to the northward; and to gain the object of his choice would require much greater exertion. "If," said Brock, "I gained the shore, could I get out of the surf, which at this time was heavy on the beach? and supposing I succeeded in this point, should I be able to walk, climb the cliff, and get to a house? if not, there was little chance of life remaining long in me; but if I could make myself heard on board the brig, then I should secure immediate assistance. I got within two hundred yards of her, the nearest possible approach, and summoning all my strength, I sang out as well as I had been on shore."

His cry was heard, and answered from the deck, a boat was instantly lowered, and at half-past one, A.M., having swam seven hours in an October night, he was safe on board the brig *Invincible*, of Sunderland, coal laden, at anchor in Corton Roads, four miles from the spot where the boat was capsized. The captain's name was Christian.

Once safe on board he fainted, and continued insensible for some time. All that humanity could suggest was done for him by Christian and his crew; they had no spirits on board, but they had bottled ale, which they made warm, and by placing Brock before a good fire, rubbing him dry, and putting him in hot blankets, he was at length with great difficulty enabled to get a little of the ale down his throat; but it caused excruciating pain, as his throat was in a state of high inflammation from breathing so long the saline particles of sea and air, and it was now swollen very much, and he feared he should be suffocated. He, however, after a little time, fell into a sleep, which refreshed and strengthened him, but he awoke to intense bodily suffering. Round his neck and chest he was perfectly stayed, the soles of his feet, his hands, and his hamstrings, were also equally excruciated. In this state, at about nine A.M., the brig getting under weigh with the tide, he was put on shore at Lowestoft in Suffolk.

Being now safely housed under the roof of a relative, with good nursing and medical assistance, in five days he was enabled to get up, and in a few days he was able to walk back to Yarmouth, to confirm the wonderful rumours circulated respecting him, and to receive the congratulations of his friends and kindred. The knife, which he considers as a great means of his being saved, is preserved with great care, and in all probability will be shown a century hence by the descendants of this man. It is a common horn-handled knife, having one blade about five inches long. A piece of silver is now rivetted on, and covers one side, on which is the following inscription, giving the names of the crew of the yawl when she upset:—"Brown, Emmerson, Smith, Bray, Budd, Fenn, Rushmore, Boulton—Brock, aided by this knife, was saved, after being 7½ hours in the sea, 6th Oct. 1835."

"It was a curious thing," said Brock, "that I had been without a knife for some time, and only purchased this two days before it became so useful to me; and having to make some boat clothes it was as sharp as a razor."

I know not what phenologists might say to Brock's head, but I fancied whilst studying his very handsome face and expression of countenance, that there I could see his heart. His bodily proportions, excepting height, are Herculean—standing only 5 ft. 5 in. high, his weight, without any protuberance of body, is 14 st.; his age, at the time spoken of, 31; his manners are quiet, yet communicative; and he tells his tale untaunted by bombast. In the honest manliness of his heart, he thus addressed me just before parting:—"I always considered Emmerson a better swimmer than myself; but, poor fellow! he did not hold out long. I ought to be a good living chap, for three times have I been saved by swimming. What I did on this night, I know I could not have done of myself: I never asked for anything, but it was given me."

One trait more, which he did not tell me. A very good subscription was made for the widows and children of Brock's unfortunate companions, and a fund being established for their relief, the surplus was offered to him. This was his answer:—"I am obliged to you, gentlemen; but, thank God, I can still get my own living as well as ever, and I could not spend the money that was given to the fatherless and the widow."

A WANDERER.

## A NEW FEMALE OCCUPATION.—The School of Design at Somerset House has established a class for the instruction of females in wood engraving. It is already well attended, and has added another to the very limited opportunities for the occupation of female talent which exist in this country.

## NORTH AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COFFEE HOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and fully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his father received many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the improvements, now in progress, of the premises, with regard to the quantity, quality, and price of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects on pain or expense will be spared; and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of the support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the subscribers the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Port-au-Prince, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. "Hagburn's" express, whatever can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news received by the morning and evening newspapers.

He confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the members of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs to inform that who may honor him with their favours in his tavern and hotel department, or the North and South Australian Coffee House, he has laid in a complete wine stock of the same quality and price as the best, and other liquors, which it is possible to procure, and to which he begs to call their attention.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY.

Office, 18, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, CAPITAL. £1,000,000, in 25,000 Shares, of £40 each. Deposits, £5 per share.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmet Horton, Bart., Chairman.

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## SECRETARY AND MANAGER IN AUSTRALIA.

Oswald Bloomrose, Esq.

## MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been

favoured with an invitation to sell by public auction, at his Mart, George-street, and Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 1st MAY.

At one o'clock precisely,

One hundred and fifty shares, of £40 each—£5000 in the capital stock of the above flourishing institution.

## IN ONE LOT.

According to the Deed of Settlement its present value is estimated at £5000.

Office of the Company in Sydney or London, for two years, from the date of the Sale, 16th June, 1841. After which period, the said shares shall be sold, and the proceeds shall be declared on the other shares of the Company.

And it appears by the receipts on the Strip, that £540 dividends, up to the 15th December, 1840, have been paid on the above Shares.

Terms, cash.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALIST.

## ELEGANT NORTH SHORE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.

WEDNESDAY, THE 5th DAY OF MAY.